

# THE DAILY HERALD.

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R. C. Chambers, President.  
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E. A. McDaniel, Manager.

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Shafter had a fight; Miles is having a picnic.  
Are Alfonso's measles the result of Spain's rashness?

The fruit of fusion is a Dead Sea apple for Democrats.

That old lion, Bismarck, is dead, but the asses are not kicking him.

Porto Rico appears to be overjoyed at being overrun by Americans.

The Porto Ricans realize that they are in the hands of their friends.

Save doctors' bills if they are accepted; if not, throw them away.

So far as observed, the disposition of the Philippines seems to be to rebel.

It looks as though Miles would have a walk-over from Ponce to San Juan.

The war was begun with an ultimatum and it should be closed with one.

"Ingratitude is the vice of republics." As proof of this, just look at Venezuela.

Senator J. B. Foraker favors Cuban independence, with a string attachment.

What is the difference between a fusion movement and a confidence game?

Had Spain's defenses been as strong as her offenses she would not now be suing for peace.

If Spain's navy and army could not lick the United States they could at least lick the dust.

The track of the fusion movement is strewn with tacks, and punctures are had every little way.

Do not say that the Spaniards do not die in the last ditch; say that they did not have any last ditch.

The Texas has arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard. She may be expected to have a sinking spell shortly.

"Death before surrender!" cries General Blanco. The general has got the cart before the horse; that is all.

These are piping times of peace. At least M. Cambon and Secretary Day are hitting the pipe of peace daily.

When people talk about "getting even," it usually means that they have abandoned all hope of "getting there."

Spain will have to affix the revenue stamp to the terms of peace, and she might as well understand it now as ever.

When Hobson was in Boston he was given such a reception as the Hub has not accorded anyone since John L. was its hero.

General Miles could never have subdued those Porto Ricans had he not first caught them with his gorgeous uniforms.

The Republican and non-partisan members of the city council think all lawful money bonds are of low denomination.

When Cuba sets up in business for herself she will be free of all of Spanish encumbrances of all kinds, political and financial.

The talk of intervention was never much above a whisper, but now it has died out, and there does not remain even an echo.

Spain thinks the terms of peace hard. How could they be anything else when she has played in nothing but hard luck?

Our advice to Cervara would be to perfect himself in English, and then go on the lecture platform. There would be big money in it for him.

Bishop Merrill says he would rather see our army in Cuba have yellow fever than beer. All of which simply shows how big a bigot Bishop Merrill is.

Miss Jessie Schley, having tried her hand at peace-making and failed, might try her hand at dressmaking. Her special talents probably lie more in that direction.

It is a little bit early to form a "Military Society of Santiago." Those things come more fittingly when years have intervened between the war and the time when the society is formed.

General Augustus has reached the conclusion that Admiral Camara will not arrive at Manila to succor him. This conclusion is warranted, the only one that Augustus has drawn that is warranted.

## CONCERNING COALITION SCHEMES.

It is said that by leaving the Philippines question to future settlement between Spain and the United States, President McKinley has spoiled a cleverly concerted scheme, concocted by the powers of Europe. In brief, this scheme was to make the settlement of the Philippines question an international one, in which the powers of Europe should dictate what the settlement should be. The scheme also contemplated the prevention of any active warfare in the Mediterranean Sea, or along the coasts of Spain or Morocco.

Possibly such a scheme was in contemplation, probably it was not. It looks a little as though it were an attempt to make it appear that the president is a wonderfully shrewd and astute statesman, and that he is outwitting the diplomats of Europe right along. If any scheme such as is outlined in this Madrid dispatch was in contemplation, and the president adopted the plan to leave the settlement of the Philippines question to Spain and the United States, then it plainly shows that the president was fearful of it, and that he did not dare meet it. If there is any truth in the story of the scheme, and then the president does not emerge with any glory, because he gained whatever there was of victory in it at the sacrifice of that sturdy American independence which has ever distinguished our chief executives.

An actual combination of the powers of Europe, determined to prevent the United States having their way in the final disposition of the Philippines would be a serious matter, to be treated in the most serious manner. But there is no reason to believe that the United States would cover before it or for a single moment consent to be dictated by it. The United States are not a military nation in the European sense of the term, but the power and resources of this country for war are something that even Europe respects. And Europe, great and powerful and prepared for war as she is, does not care to arouse the latent enmities of the American people. A European combination today against America is no more formidable than it was three-quarters of a century ago. Then there was formed the Holy Alliance, and then this government promulgated the Monroe doctrine, which was for the very purpose of frustrating the designs of the alliance. That doctrine informed Europe that the American continents were no longer open to colonization. There was never any mistaking what President Monroe meant when he delivered his famous message to congress. In 1849 Austria learned that the United States would submit to no imposition. The consequence was that Martin Kosztia was surrendered to the commander of the American frigate. Had he not been, that single frigate would have fired on the Austrian fleet.

While not a warlike nation, the United States took an attitude on the Venezuelan boundary question that meant nothing but war if England did not consent to the arbitration of that question. Before the present war began all Europe was sneering at this country, not merely as being unprepared for war, but as totally lacking in warlike spirit, while Spain was lauded as a really great military power that could call out a million and a half of soldiers, all of whom had served with the colors. At three months' war has changed all that. Europe has seen that Spain was but as a babe in the hands of the United States. Further, Europe has seen the United States, from being wholly unprepared for war, become so well prepared for it that even the great military nations would hesitate for a long time before provoking a war with them. All realize that the United States have begun to utilize their war resources.

Talk about coalition schemes will probably become more and more abundant as it is seen that peace negotiations are drawing nearer and nearer to a close. Those who sit near the sanctuary and love to catch a few drippings will be more than anxious to give the details of schemes that were chiefly the figments of their own brains. It will give them a cheap notoriety they could have achieved in no other way.

## CARL SCHURZ ON IMPERIALISM.

Whatever one may think of Carl Schurz and his rather erratic course in politics, no one will say that he is not an able man, a clear thinker, and an incisive writer. Whether or no he is a great man, he certainly is one of the most prominent men in the country, and whatever he may say on the questions of the day that the war has brought forward, is worthy of attention and consideration.

Mr. Schurz has given expression, through the Independent, to his views on the question of the annexation of the Spanish colonies that have come into our possession. He says: "Is there a conscientious and sober-minded man among the imperialists who will deny that in deciding this question of expansion the welfare of our own people should be our first consideration? Is there any one who will deny that it would be an exceedingly risky experiment to annex Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines, and to incorporate them in our political system as states on an equal footing with the other states, not only to govern themselves, but to take part in governing the whole republic, with such populations as they have, and considering that owing to the influences of the tropical climate, those populations will never be like ours? And is there one who will deny that it will be an equally risky experiment to annex those countries, and to govern them in the conventional way—a system of government which, aside from overthrowing all the fundamental principles of our institutions, would be into our politics a flood of corruption?"

I know it is pretended by some of the imperialists that of late our statesmanship has been at a low ebb, because they have not been able to make any great city as that would be, would arouse the citizens from their apathy to a firm determination that only the best and wisest men should be in the high places thereof. The first result was the restoration to old Tammany Hall to power. Does anyone believe that if we annex the Spanish colonies, Boss Croker and Platt will lose their power, and New York City will send Joseph Choate and Seth Low to congress instead of Sulzer and Quinn? We have heard much of

the sugar trust exercising great influence in congress. The first effect of the annexation of the Spanish colonies would be likely to add to the sugar trust a Manila combine and a Cuba and Porto Rico ring working to get favorable legislation from congress for their own enrichment. I certainly do not despair of the purification of our politics. But I look for it in the concentration of the people's attention upon our home affairs, not in distraction from them and in the multiplication of the elements of corruption. Here lies what I deem the first duty the American people owe to themselves—not the care for the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. After liberating them we should do for them the best we can, but in any event keep them out of our own household.

The annexation of all of Spain's colonies would not add one particle to the strength or greatness of the United States; they would simply add to the perplexities and problems of the United States.

The United States are solemnly pledged not to annex; Porto Rico will probably be annexed, while the disposition of the Philippines is a mooted question. The responsibility of this country for their future, at the utmost, can be no more than to afford the people there an opportunity to institute such a form of government as they may choose. If they are not fitted for self-government, they certainly are not fitted to be incorporated into the Union and have a voice in the control of affairs in this country. The islands are not wanted for the accommodation of any surplus population; the chief argument in favor of their annexation is that they are splendid territory for exploitation. Everyone knows what that means. It would mean, in the case of the Philippines, the handing over of the islands to syndicates and monopolies. Surely they have their grasp on enough things in this country, without annexing new lands for their benefit.

As Mr. Schurz says, "after liberating them, we should do the best for them we can, but in any event, keep them out of our household."

## THAT BANNER TARIFF YEAR.

A state exchange calls attention to the prosperous condition of the laboring man in 1892, which was "knocked to pieces" by Cleveland in March, 1894.

It overlooks the bread and butter wars of 1892, the strikes and riots that put a blight upon the land in that banner year of Republican rule. It seems to forget the struggle between labor and capital which began under Harrison, and spent its fury under Cleveland.

It was in 1892 that the doors of Homestead were draped in mourning, that the tailors, masons, brickmen, switchmen, miners, moulders and factory hands of the protected east were clamoring for living wages, were on a strike which paralyzed commerce and left its bad effects upon the country for more than two years.

But there was such a little change in the tariff during Cleveland's administration, such a slight decrease in that tax, which the foreigners pay, anyhow, as protectionists claim, that the difference was scarcely felt. And it is idle for a contemporary to claim that such a change in policy produced disaster. Specially when that disaster began in 1892, under President Harrison.

This idea of "protection" bringing prosperity, except to the favored few, is an exploded one, anyhow. It doesn't help the country at large; it doesn't benefit the people in general. Every Republican in Utah should realize this truth. It is certain they would if they had an opportunity to investigate for themselves.

One of the most radical tariff men in the state, the most pronounced protectionist of all, discovered that the system was a form of "robbery" when he got where he could observe the workings of it.

It will strike them all in the same way when they take the pains to examine it closely. And it is the duty of men who undertake to advise the people to ascertain the truth. Tariff levied for protection purposes without regard to the needs of the government is rank robbery of the consumer. There is no sense in talking about the "blessings" of such a system.

## THE INCURABLE INSANE.

A short time since members of the grand jury of the Baltimore city court visited the Spring Grove asylum, and after seeing a number of incurable cases, some of the grand jurors discussed the expediency and humanity of putting to death, in a painless manner, insane patients who, it is known, will not recover.

It is safe to say that not one person in a hundred who visits an asylum and sees the hopelessly insane patients but says to himself that it would be far better if they were dead than thus. And they would be. While this is so, still is not one person in a hundred who visits an insane asylum and sees the hopelessly insane patients but rejects with horror the suggestion that these patients be put to death in a painless manner. And it is well that the people do revolt in horror from any such suggestion. It is akin to the suggestion that deformed children and such should be given a painless death. From the physical standpoint, the race would be improved by putting such suggestions in practice, but it is by no means certain that the moral loss would not more than counterbalance the physical gain.

All these suggestions may be scientific, but they certainly are heathenish, absolutely at war with the teachings and traditions of our Christian civilization. All these suggestions, stripped of all verbiage and pretense, are nothing more than cold, heartless utilitarianism, that considers only the cost and trouble that the care of the unfortunate involves. The best and the safest cure is to teach people how to live properly, from the scientific and physiological standpoint, that there may be fewer unfortunate born into the world. The suggestion that they be destroyed is inhuman and brutal.

"Imagine," says the Provo Enquirer, "the United States having to police some twelve hundred islands, containing some seven million inhabitants, not much ahead of the Indians that have been such an expense here at home, and then you may understand why it is deemed impracticable by the administration at Washington to retain the Philippine Islands. It is true that Spain should not again be given control, but then, Spain's rule is broken forever on those islands."

It is a pleasure to see our Provo con-

temporary opposed to the annexation of the Philippines. The country is better off without them than it ever could be with them.

Emperor William can determine the attitude of the United States towards the Philippines with a single word. If he says the United States shall not retain them, every American citizen will say the United States will retain them.

## MANUAL FOR PREACHERS.

Preaching and Public Speaking. A manual for the use of Preachers of the Gospel and Public Speakers in General. By N. L. Nelson, Professor of Rhetoric and Eloquence in the Brigham Young academy, Provo City, Utah.

This manual is prepared primarily for the use of the elders of the Mormon church, and it is one from which they can derive great profit. The work is divided into eight chapters as follows: Chapter I. Qualifications of the Preacher; Chapter II. Qualifications of the Preacher; Chapter III. Qualifications of the Preacher; Chapter IV. Qualifications of the Preacher; Chapter V. Qualifications of the Preacher; Chapter VI. Qualifications of the Preacher; Chapter VII. Qualifications of the Preacher; Chapter VIII. Qualifications of the Preacher.

The work is really an excellent one, and of great value to whom it is especially intended, it cannot fail to have much influence for their good. It is a real pleasure to read it here and there, it is so thoroughly fresh and original, not that Professor Nelson does not treat his subject in a thoroughly scientific manner, for he does. Never did a man know better the class of readers to whom his book is addressed than does Professor Nelson. He knows them "like a book," being thoroughly acquainted with their habits of thought and their intellectual idiosyncrasies. When he illustrates a point he uses for that purpose objects that are familiar to those whom he addresses. He knows the shortcomings of the Mormon preachers, and he boldly and fearlessly points them out; his criticisms will be a revelation to them, and there isn't one that isn't just and warranted. We give a few, taken at random.

Speaking of the vanity young elders are liable to get because they find that they can talk a certain length of time, he gives this illustration: "How long," says the young man, "did I talk out this time?" "Twenty-four minutes." "Well, that's encouraging. That's 10 minutes better than I did last time. I am going on." And the author makes this scathing comment: "Before the elder returns he has learned to 'hold them' an hour, and alas for the poor saints in the valley thereafter."

We make a few more quotations, quotations that those for whom this book is intended should commit to memory, for they are invaluable:

"The temptation to vagrancy as opposed to system and method, is by no means peculiar to preaching. It has struck in on the farming community of Utah as any one who will examine the farms as he rides along can testify, and it manifests itself more or less in all fields of activity." (Page 137.) "Here, then, we elders should learn a profound lesson. Instead of loading our minds with passages of scripture and firing them indiscriminately upon an audience, we should make a mental analysis of our hearers." (P. 161.) "But if these same things are advocated by preachers whose only basis of reasoning is memory, and to whose own minds many of the arguments so drawn from memory are not even intelligible, is it any wonder that thinking men and women refuse to entertain them?" (P. 158.)

"These things are plain, blunt speakers, who do not dream of making sermons they preach have definite parts: men who despise artificiality so much that they would give themselves up to random remarks rather than arouse the faintest suspicion that they were trying to imitate sermons which too often are constructed to 'tickle the ear'."

"This attempting to speak upon subjects too broad is a common fault among Latter-day saints." (P. 327.) "Necessarily the work is more or less casual, but the Mormon missionaries, home and foreign, will mark their preaching will be greatly improved. Professor Nelson has taken right out in meeting."

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

New York Post: A report from Madrid says that Senator Sagasta will protest against the United States taking the government of the United States has been informed that Spain was about to withdraw its troops from Cuba. There is no law against protest. Therefore Senator Sagasta can make as many as he likes and lie them where he pleases.

Commercial Advertiser: Probably the strongest and most effective protest against the powers because the Porto Rico question was not stopped as soon as he asked for more home consumption. He has learned the futility of protesting against the power, and must realize that he would destroy any standing for peace negotiations by making it clear that his own intentions were a mere flimsy trick to impede and delay our advance.

Kansas City Star: Dewey attends strictly to business every day in the week. Some one has told him that there are about a dozen Spanish crafts in little harbors in the archipelago and he has sent out to bring them in. It is a mighty small thing that escapes his Argus eyes.

Mail and Express: There are good English names, Walker and Lee, of the captain and mate of the ship Arandura, that made this port while on fire. It was their Anglo-Saxon nerve and bravery that prevented the stevedores passengers and sailors from being blown away by the burning of the ship and clubbed a panic, saved lives and won opportunity to save the ship as well.

## FOR AND FORNIST FUSION.

Cheyenne Sun-Leader: The Silver Republicans met in a grand mass convention in Laramie county and there were just four, and no more. They will divide like the insurgents of Cuba, until there will be only one poor Texas politician who is exceedingly anxious to get an office.

Tuscarora Times-Review: The Argonaut asks "If the Democratic party is the only silver-party party what on earth is the silver party?" We answer it is nothing but a local club and can have no more direct effect in national politics than that it was located in Kansas or Iowa or New York. It is merely a lot of the two national parties to be effective.

Helena Independent: There is but one party that has ever defeated the Republican, gold standard, corporation party, and that is the Democratic party. Its organization is more new and complete today than for a long time. Its political agencies are all in working order. Its newspapers are widely circulated and its propaganda the dissemination of information and the control of the Democratic party is lacking in no single requirement for a successful campaign.

Townsend (Mont.) Star: The Democrats of Broadwater county are happy among the mountains and can have no more direct effect in national politics than that it was located in Kansas or Iowa or New York. It is merely a lot of the two national parties to be effective.

Butte Miner: When the Democratic national convention repudiated the men who were the cause of the Democratic party's defeat in 1892, they were repudiated with that repudiation the adoption of a platform which made bimetalism the basis of the party's policy. With them came thousands who had not been attracted by the platform of the party and others who had. They saw in the Democratic organization the hope of bimetalism.

## CHANGING THEIR TUNE.

New York Tribune: Colonel William J. Bryan has not been an admirable figure in public life. He has not been a leader, and he is not in a uniform, and nobody will

hesitate to give him all the credit he may earn for acting uncommonly well in one.

Pittsburg Post: William J. Bryan's soldierly bearing in his new role of colonel of volunteers and his ready acceptance of the duties as well as the honors of military life have completely silenced his stay-at-home critics, who tried with a great deal of difficulty to find fault with his conduct. When General Fitzhugh Lee advanced with his salient army, gathered from western prairies and southern cottonfields, to the final attack upon Havana, Colonel William J. Bryan will not be found wanting.

Chicago Chronicle: We do not think so meanly of Republicans in general as to believe that they approve of or sympathize with the abuse of William J. Bryan, colonel of the Third Nebraska volunteers, which is now appearing in certain 22-cent Republican newspapers. Whatever Mr. or Colonel Bryan's political opinions may be, he is a soldier in the service of the United States government. His rank is not an exalted one, but such is his record that it is to influence Washington. He wears shoulderstraps not through the "pull" of a millionaire relative of a Republican boss, but because he raised a regiment by his own exertions and through his personal popularity. He could have raised a brigade if it had been necessary.

Nor is it Colonel Bryan's fault that he was not in the service when war broke out. The very beginning of the war he tendered his services, in any capacity, to the president. The president was not even acknowledged, so far as we have heard, and he then set about to organize a regiment, which has now been accepted by the government. That regiment is now in readiness for duty, and though Colonel Bryan has no personal reputation as a military genius, we venture to predict that the Third Nebraska will acquit itself creditably in the coming campaign. At any rate, Colonel Bryan is how in the army. He is out of politics. He has shown his patriotism by volunteering, which is more than his newspaper critic can say. Therefore it cannot be considered anything but a commendable and commendable act for him to continue to serve the personal and political vituperation that has been heaped upon him by the politicians. And, as we have said, we don't believe that even Republicans will approve such attacks as have been made upon him.

It is only in Republican newspapers that such attacks are made, and that is not in all of them, either—that the uniform of the volunteer is no shield against the malice and venom of the small-souled partisan.

## SCHLEY AND SAMPSON.

Philadelphia Times: That Schley has shown himself in this bigger man of the two will not be questioned by anyone who reads the several reports of what occurred at the moment of final victory.

Cleveland Leader: It seems to be clear that there is no friction between the admiral and the commodore over the battle of Santiago. Both are men of all who are entitled to credit will get it when congress assembles again, in spite of the attempt to make a report of what occurred at the moment of final victory.

Baltimore American: There is a rather painful effort throughout to represent himself as present and shading events, but at the end he has fairly admitted that he reached the scene of action after the fight was over, but in time to prevent the surrender of the Colon's primary to the men who had destroyed the Spanish ship. His aim throughout appears to be to mention as seldom as possible the name of Commodore Schley, and to belittle, as far as possible, the undying record made by the latter in that fight.

Philadelphia Record: An official document, to be sure is no place for gush, but it is to be regretted that the acting admiral did not once in the course of his report permit his frigidity to be thawed out. The occasion was certainly one to warm up the coolest of men to a display of enthusiasm, and the acting rear admiral would not have been so restrained through an indication of his gratification over the triumph achieved by America's naval heroes in the absence of their fleet commander.

Chicago Chronicle: Acting Rear Admiral Sampson has justified the apprehensions of his friends and the predictions of his enemies. His report shows clearly that he lacks generosity, magnanimity and that greatness of spirit which does full justice even to a possible rival. Admiral Sampson has disappointed the country.

## WHEELER AT SANTIAGO.

New York Tribune: "General Wheeler started on the two-miles' journey to the front in an ambulance. About half way to the front he met some officers bearing wounded. The wounded were immediately ordered to be taken to the rear, and the general, who was wounded into the ambulance, mounted and rode onward. "The men burst into frantic cheers, which followed the general all along the line."

Into the thick of the fight he went, pallid and sick and wan. Borne in an ambulance to the front, a ghastly wisp of smoke, and a deadly wound. But the fighting soul of a fighting man, approved in the long ago, Went to the front's best blood, and the body of Fighting Joe.

Out from the front they were coming back, smitten of Spanish shells— Wounded boys from the Vermont hills— The Alabama's death. "Put them in this ambulance; I'll ride to the front," he said. And he climbed to the ambulance, and rode right on, that little old ex-confederate. From end to end of the long blue ranks rose up the ringing cheers. And many a powder-blackened face was smothered with sudden tears. As with flashing eyes and gleaming sword, and half and beard of snow, Into the hell of shot and shell rode little old Fighting Joe!

Sick with fever and racked with pain, he could not stay away from the front. For he heard the song of the yearling years in the deep-mouthed cannon's bay. He heard in the calling song of the guns there was work for him to do. Where his country's best blood splashed and flowed 'round the old Red, White and Blue.

Fevered body and hero heart! This Union's heart to you Beate out in love and reverence—and to each dear boy in blue Who stood or fell 'mid the shot and shell, and cheered in the hour of the foe. As, wan and white, to the heart of the fight rode little old Fighting Joe! —James Lindsay Gordon.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

Washington Star: "I wonder how that item ever got past the press censor?" said the Spanish official.

"Which one?"

"The society note to the effect that the queen regent expects to travel for her health."

Chicago Record: She—it seems to be the general belief among the Spaniards that Americans are merely a lot of savages.

He—Yes, I guess they must have had dealings with some of the eastern summer hotelkeepers.

Washington Star: "How do you explain this story that a Cuban captured a number of Spaniards and cut off their heads?"

"Oh, that's all right," replied the telegraph editor. "They probably found a lot of reports of captured Spaniards, and they weren't anything but display heads."

Chicago News: "What's the matter, McManus?" said the captain. "Before we succeeded in taking Santiago you scoffed at the Spanish fleet, but now that we have obtained possession here, I see that you are shaking your fist at the stars and stripes."

"Yes, hegorra," said Patrick. "I'm agin the government. Let's turn the rascals out!"

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# MANILA

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